JPRS 79288

23 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2509

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 79288

23 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2509

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

African-Malagasy Coffee Organization Meets in Abidjan
(Hien Solo; FRATERNITE MATIN, 1 Sep 81) 1

Remote Sensing Experts Meet on Use of Regional Centers
(L.D.G. Traore; L'ESSOR, 12-13 Sep 81) 3

Mape Project: Promotion of National Languages Assessed
(Malick Kante; L'ESSOR, 12-13 Sep 81) 5

Briefs
French Diplomatic Changes 7

ANGOLA

OAU Military Support Considered Likely
(Antonio Makwala; NOTICIAS, 16 Sep 81) 8

BENIN

Delegation of North Korean Journalists Welcomed
(EHUZU, 27 Aug 81) 9

IVORY COAST

Briefs
Trade With Argentina 10

MAURITIUS

Development, Role of Government in Sugar Industry Discussed
(LE MAURICIEN, 28, 29 Aug 81) 11

1981 Production
Transfer to Government Urged
Can the Government Afford the Purchase?

Economic Woes of Sugar Industry Reported
(THE NATION, 19 Aug 81) 13

MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese Ambassador Disclaims Responsibility in Press Allegations
(Jose Cutileiro; NOTICIAS, 16 Sep 81) 17

Mozambican-Spanish Fishing Boat Sinks
(NOTICIAS, 16 Sep 81) 21

Responsibility, Duties of Armed Forces Listed
(NOTICIAS, 26 Sep 81) 23

Delayed Arrival of Seed Jeopardizes Goals
(NOTICIAS, 23 Sep 81) 25

Importance of Family Sector in Agriculture Stressed
(NOTICIAS, 18 Sep 81) 26

Protestant Church Organizations Meet in Maputo
(NOTICIAS, 18 Sep 81) 28

Briefs
Cultural Exchanges With Brazil 29
Sabotage in Transportation Charged 29
Lack of Transportation Facilities 29
Promotion Company Established 30
Anti-Hunger Donation 30
USSR Donation to Production Councils 30
Extradition Treaty With Zimbabwe 30
ADF Citrus Fruit Assistance 31
People's Tribunals Statistics 31
Beira-Sena Railroad Accident 31
Sugar Exports Jeopardized 32
U.S. Wheat Donations 32

NAMIBIA

Kalangula Puzzled by EKD's Support for SWAPO
(Helmut Matthies; ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 17 Sep 81) 33

Internal, External Cooperation Termed Essential to SWA Independence
(Arthur Suren; ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 22 Sep 81) 36

Continued Flux Deemed Detrimental to SWA Solution
(Editorial, Arthur Suren; ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 17 Sep 81). 38

REUNION

Youth Problems Discussed at FJAR Convention
(TEMOIGNAGES, 12 Aug 81) 40

Address by Paul Verges
Speech by Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Briefs
Presidential Visit to Cuba 46

SENEGAL

Minister Accused of Prejudice Against Bloc Diplomas
(LE POLITICIEN, Sep 81) 47

Reasons for Valdiodio's Resignation From MDP Noted
(LE POLITICIEN, Sep 81) 49

Briefs
ANDE SOPI Continuing Publication 52

SIERRA LEONE

Interregional Trade Cooperation Supported
(Editorial; DAILY MAIL, 2 Oct 81) 53

Relations With China Praised
(DAILY MAIL, 3 Oct 81) 55

Shipment of Rice From Japan Expected
(DAILY MAIL, 5 Oct 81) 57

Sweden Aids Rural Training Project
(DAILY MAIL, 3 Oct 81) 58

Progress of Mano River Union Praised
(DAILY MAIL, 5 Oct 81) 59

Briefs
DICORWAF Aid 61
Overseas Journalists 61
Storage Facilities 61

TOGO

Togolese in Exile Report Forced Migration
(AFP, 25 Sep 81) 62

Villages Razed
Government Denies Charges

UPPER VOLTA

Minister Discusses New Railroad Projects, Ran
(Ouagadougou Domestic Service, 29 Sep 81) 64

Ten Cooperation Agreements With France Signed
(Ouagadougou Domestic Service, 30 Sep 81) 67

AFRICAN-MALAGASY COFFEE ORGANIZATION MEETS IN ABIDJAN

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Hien Solo]

[Text] The 86th ordinary session of the OAMCAF [African and Malagasy Coffee Organization] completed its work Friday, concluding that "the negotiations for the 1981-1982 quotas should guarantee equitable distribution and be based on the available stocks and real export capacity of the member countries."

Moreover, the most recent market figures justify the OAMCAF in thinking that this goal can be readily achieved "if all the parties involved are motivated by a sincere desire to cooperate, and above all, if the deficits anticipated, which should be on the same level as those in September 1980, are distributed in accordance with the rules of the agreement."

After noting that the 1981-82 campaign will be the second and last governed by the 1976 Coffee Agreement, the OAMCAF expressed the belief that under the circumstances, an extension of that agreement for a period to be determined would be more desirable than overall renegotiation of it.

Another point in the discussion on which the attention of the participants was focused had to do with the situation of the Robusta variety worldwide. As a result, with a view to further promotion of this variety, the OAMCAF proposes to meet again very soon to reach some decisions. It believes, in fact, that the role coffee plays within the group's member countries, evaluated above all in terms of jobs, export income, contribution to the gross national product, social calm and political balance, is such that very special attention should be devoted to the prospects for the development of this product.

All of these results of the 48-hour session merited praise from the secretary of state for agriculture of our country, who spoke at the closing ceremony.

Mr Gilles Laubhouet expressed the hope that these results will lead to an increasing awareness on the part of the OIC [International Coffee Organization] in connection with the distribution of quotas for the coming season.

After criticizing the inefficiency of the quota system as it functioned in the course of last season, Mr Laubhouet expressed confidence that the desire voiced by the 86th session of the OAMCAF "to see the delegations from our member countries represented on sufficiently high levels will be realized, so that we will be given every chance for success."

The secretary of state for agriculture, speaking on behalf of Minister Bra Kanon, who is currently away in Brazil, and the chief of state, went on to praise the spirit of solidarity evidenced at this meeting.

Let us note that the board of directors of the OAMCAF approved the budget for the 1981-1982 fiscal year during this meeting in Abidjan, providing its bodies with the means of pursuing their activities within the framework of the goals set.

It also reelected as president His Excellency Henri Raharijaona, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to France, and Messrs Daniel Assoumou (director general of the Stabilization and Equalization Funds in Gabon) and Guy Darlan (director general of the Farm Products Stabilization and Equalization Fund in the Central African Republic) as first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

5157
CSO: 4719/385

REMOTE SENSING EXPERTS MEET ON USE OF REGIONAL CENTERS

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 12-13 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by L.D.G. Traore: "CAT Experts' Mini-Conference: To Develop Joint Action on Regional Centers"]

[Text] On Tuesday morning at 1000 hours, in the conference hall of the Transportation and Public Works Department, Djibril Diallo, president of the African Council on Remote Sensing [CAT], opened the mini-conference held by the EAC at the request of the technical experts of the five management committees of the CAT.

The conference, described as a coordination and synthesization meeting, gathered together the technical experts and the EAC representative, Mr Olujumbe. His remarks related primarily to the mission entrusted to the committee of experts (at the 3rd CAT conference last March in Bamako) which is to direct joint action at the Regional Remote Sensing Centers.

"This, gentlemen, is a far-reaching mission, the accomplishment of which will require adequate time," concluded Djibril Diallo, as he summed up in his brief address the various tasks entrusted to the committee of experts.

"Within the framework of the mission entrusted to you as defined in Annex 10 of the report on the conference held from 3 to 5 March in Bamako, you should:

Gather information on present courses, seminars, and workshops, and establish an inventory of the contents of training programs in existence in the various Regional Centers;

Examine the contents of these courses, seminars, and workshops, to identify gaps, weak spots, and possible dual-use areas;

Suggest ways of strengthening and improving existing programs; develop new programs to promote overall, coordinated training activities to meet the goals of the African Remote Sensing Program;

Revise the goals of the Remote Sensing Regional Centers to make sure that they correspond to the present and future needs of member nations with respect to food production, land use, the problem of the Sahel and increasing desertification, and recommend necessary and desirable changes to meet these needs;

Rough out short-term (4 to 5-year) training plans at the Regional Center level for feasible actual integration into present plans in existence in member states."

During the short opening session, the presence of the ministers of agriculture, cattle raising, water and forests was noted, as well as that of the secretary general of CAT, Kabiona of Zaire.

The session was adjourned after a speech by the EAC representative, who particularly congratulated the president of the CAT for his dynamism in the service of this regional organization.

12149
CSO: 4719/420

MAPE PROJECT: PROMOTION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES ASSESSED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 12-13 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Malick Kante: "International Literacy Day: MAPE: an Important Landmark in the Promotion of National Languages"]

[Text] On the occasion of International Literacy Day, L'ESSOR published last year at this time an article on experimental classes in Mali, in which instruction was given entirely in the national language Bambara (or Manding). This experiment is moving along steadily without serious problems at the moment and seems likely to arrive at a beneficial outcome with regional dimensions in our continent.

Indeed, with the Manding-Peuhl Project (MAPE), seven countries in West Africa hope to fulfill a dream "in under 10 years perhaps": adopt unanimously Manding and Peuhl as the languages of instruction in schools.

We are publishing below the historical background of this project, and despite a few difficulties, fortunately overcome, we offer you an assessment of the implementation of the MAPE project.

There are grounds for thinking that in less than a decade, two national languages (Manding and Peuhl) will be the transmittors of knowledge in West Africa. At least if one refers to the state of progress of the MAPE project which involves Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Guinea-Conakry, Mauritania, and Mali.

The Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT) was behind this project. In December 1976, at Yaounde (Cameroon), it held an international conference devoted to the promotion of African national languages. At that time, the Commission of West African Member States presented to the ACCT a regional project (MAPE), the goal of which was to promote two of the most important languages in the area.

The following year, the work of this commission was picked up by the agency entrusting the coordination and preparation of actions to the National Administration for Functional Literacy and Applied Linguistics (DNAFLA) in Bamako.

From 27 to 29 November 1979, the project was launched in Bamako during a meeting among Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, and Mali. An assessment was made of the status of linguistic research, and the two languages were selected, after establishment of the regional priorities for their promotion, leading to specific national requests.

It was then decided, after the meeting in Bamako, to involve MAPE in 1979, and to integrate into it the states not represented at the meeting.

Since then, coordination missions with the task of establishing an alphabet and a lexicon in the Manding and Peuhl languages that would be useful for all of West Africa, have had DNAFLA experts crisscrossing the seven countries involved. At the same time, they were supposed to gather texts belonging to the oral tradition.

The basic document for achieving better harmony in the phonetics and writing of both these languages throughout various countries in the region is the alphabet invented and accepted by the Organization for African Unity. It is also known as the Niamey alphabet. Its appropriateness will be evaluated from 17 to 20 next November at Nouakchott in Mauritania, where delegates from the seven countries will meet to collate the results of their work in research and elaboration of systems or instruments aimed at making of the Manding and Peuhl languages a vehicle of knowledge, such as Chinese and Japanese, for example, have become.

To this end, at this meeting, the seven countries -- and ours in particular -- will present a language manual, a grammar book written in both languages, and many other teaching instruments already being used in the experimental classes.

However, despite the progress of the project, it would be premature at the moment (although this is the goal) these two languages as already instruments for promoting a regional culture.

But here and now, we can note that in Mali the experimental classes are in their third year, while in Guinea teaching is taking place in Manding at the university.

On the other hand, other countries, like Mauritania, are showing a certain delay in experimentation. Only this year will they open experimental classes with teaching offered in the national language.

In Mali, a conclusion is not expected to be drawn definitely on the success of the experiment until 3 years from now, when the experimental classes will have reached the level of the sixth year of traditional education.

But in fact it would be no exaggeration to say that it will probably be necessary to wait a full decade to observe the true impact of this ambitious project.

12149
CSO: 4719/420

BRIEFS

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES--Paris--Jean-Pierre Cot returned from his first African tour (Cameroon, Ghana, Senegal) definitely persuaded of the need for a change in the heads of the Aid and Cooperation missions (MAC), the major diplomatic shift on which Claude Cheysson, for his part, is working, and which sooner or later will affect the majority of the posts to the south of the Sahara. In the spirit indicated by the new French minister of cooperation, as well as the new chief at the Quai d'Orsay, it is not, barring most exceptional cases, a question of penalizing anyone. However, impressed by the policy of Gaston Deferre with regard to the prefects in the mother country, he believes that by changing capitals and thus interlocutors, these heads of mission will be in a better position to implement the changes in direction he intends to promote in the policy of his department. Some electoral concerns can also, however, be perceived in the background of these announced changes. The Higher Council of French Citizens Abroad is to be renewed at the beginning of next year. The new officials in charge of the French African policy hope to put an end to the exclusive control of this body by former colonial dignitaries. To this end, and for the first time, the members of this council will be elected by universal suffrage, with all French citizens registered with the consulate participating, rather than being coopted by associations controlled by these dignitaries. But in order to ensure the election of the largest possible number of supporters of the new majority, it will be necessary to get a rather conservative but naturally "pro-legitimacy" electoral body persuaded that times have changed. This will require that the former official zealots of the Jacques Chirac or Valery Giscard d'Estaing school themselves begin to change their methods diplomatically--which it is believed they can do more easily by changing their place of residence and social environment first of all. Those in charge of the French socialist sections unofficially established in the capitals involved in recent years are convinced, in any case, that the promoters of the electoral committees of the old majority, also concerned with their careers, will follow in line and prove more cautious, and not in the cooperative environment alone, moreover. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 133, Aug-Sep 81 p 37] 5157

CSO: 4719/21

OAU MILITARY SUPPORT CONSIDERED LIKELY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Makwala (AIM [Mozambique Information Agency])

> [Text] Intense military activity followed the Front Line States summit meeting held in Lagos last week, which appealed to all the member states of the OAS to give maximum aid to Angola, particularly military aid.

It is believed that Angola is now negotiating this kind of military aid and it is in this persepctive that observers are considering the trip of Finance Minister Ismael Martins to Libya as a special envoy of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said at a press conference before the Lagos summit that many African countries have offered military aid to Angola, and it is believed that Libya is one of those countries.

The visit of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to Algeria is also considered as having military implications.

Both Libya and Algeria have modern air forces; if a contingent of their MiG-25's were sent to the south of Angola with pilots, that could make a considerable difference for the war in that the South Africans would lose their air superiority.

In fact, the MiG-25 is now considered the best fighter in the world, even by U.S. pilots.

According to observers, other countries such as Nigeria, Tanzania and Mozambique will offer military aid to Angola. It is believed that this aid will be offered in the form of contingents of troops and possibly some artillery units. This support, however, will not take the form of the inter-African military force which has been mentioned.

The People's Republic of Angola will maintain control over military operations inside its own territory and will have the final word in the choice of what offers of aid it will accept.

12,116
CSO: 4728/155

DELEGATION OF NORTH KOREAN JOURNALISTS WELCOMED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A delegation of Korean journalists made up of four persons has been visiting our country, the People's Republic of Benin, since Monday.

Headed by Comrade Kim Ki Ryong, deputy editor in chief of RODONG SINMOUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the delegation paid a visit yesterday to the National Printing Press and Publishing Office (ONEPI). The delegation was welcomed by the deputy director general of that office, Comrade Ekue Maurice.

The head of the delegation, Comrade Kim Ki Ryong, said in response to a question from the director of publication that the purpose of the visit to Benin is to inform the Korean people about the great victories won by our people under the enlightened leadership of our great comrade in struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, in the difficult process of building the new society, the socialist society.

He added that this is the first time such a delegation has visited our country. He then expressed his satisfaction with the fact that our national daily is contributing effectively through its articles to the struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the Korean fatherland. "The importance of a newspaper does not depend on the number of its pages, but on its content," the head of the Korean delegation commented. "Its importance also lies in its capacity to serve as a vehicle and to publicize the policy and the general line of the party." In conclusion, the Korean journalists expressed the hope that our two press organs can develop their exchange in order to carry the struggle of our two peoples for social progress to a successful conclusion.

This delegation of Korean journalists, which is to visit other points in the interior of our country, will leave Cotonou next Monday.

5157
CSO: 4719/21

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ARGENTINA--Minister of Commerce Amoakon Thiemele granted an audience last Tuesday to Mr Alfredito Esposito, undersecretary for international negotiations at the Argentine Ministry of Trade, who has been in our country for several days. In the course of this interview, which took place in the office of Minister Amoakon with the Argentine ambassador to our country, His Excellency Ricardo Pillado Sacas, participating, an overview of the trade relations existing between the two nations was undertaken. Minister Amoakon Thiemele explained to our guests the various products of our country suitable for marketing. The establishment of a mixed Ivorian-Argentine commission in the coming months was then discussed, and the first meeting planned for Buenos Aires. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 3 Sep 81 p 3] 5157

CSO: 4719/385

DEVELOPMENT, ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN SUGAR INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

1981 Production

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] As of 22 August, sugar production for this season had exceeded the figure for the corresponding period in 1979, a year regarded as "notable" by the sugar industry, whereas 1980 was characterized by storms. In fact, as of the mentioned date, 231,418 tons of sugar had been produced, as compared with 225,310 tons in 1979.

The average rate of extraction for the island, established at 10.32, is still regarded as below the normal rate, which is generally much higher at this season of the year. In 1979, the average for the island as a whole was 10.37. On the regional level, the lowest rate of extraction reported was 9.98 in the east, and the highest, 10.87 in the west.

The extraction average for the island as a whole thus reveals a decline in the sugar yield per arpent, which was 3.3 tons as of 22 August as compared with 3.9 for the corresponding period in 1979.

The total tonnage of sugarcane milled as of 22 August was 2.2 million (2.1 million in 1979), including 808,830 tons for the planters and 1.4 million tons for the mill owners. The sugarcane area belonging to the mill owners harvested as of that date came to 43,845 arpents. A total of 617 61 708 [sic] tons of cane belonging to the plantation owners remain to be harvested.

Transfer to Government Urged

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, told the press yesterday that in his opinion the sugar industry should "voluntarily transfer 30 to 40 percent of the industry to the government." At the same time, he explained that this would "permit resolution of another problem: that of the nationalization of the industry, which is demanded by certain political parties."

The prime minister said that this would avoid the need for the government "to sit down with the leaders of the sugar industry and find out what is happening therein, and would put a stop to demands for draconian changes, nationalization in particular. Such governmental participation in the industry would "be in the interests of the entire population and would make it possible to resolve many of our problems," the prime minister said.

In response to a newsman who commented that the minister of finance had stated publicly that the government favored appointing a commission to investigate the sugar industry, Seewoosagur Ramgoolam said that this was in fact the case, but that time was too short to appoint such a commission prior to the coming general elections. "Even the sugar industry favors an investigation," the prime minister said.

Moreover, he stressed the fact that both the government and the industry are working currently on the present problems. The atmosphere favors dialogue, in particular, Seewoosagur Ramgoolam stressed, since "the prosperity of the country depends entirely or almost entirely on this industry." He also emphasized that he did not want to see the industry plunged into difficulties as serious as those experienced by the sugar industries in Latin America and the West Indies.

Can the Government Afford the Purchase?

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] "Forty percent of the total value of the sugar industry (planters included) comes to about 1.5 billion rupees. Can the government find such a sum in the near future?" It was with this question that the Mauritian sugar industry greeted the prime minister's suggestion (at his press conference) to the effect that the government should seek to obtain "33 to 40 percent participation in the sugar industry, which would avoid nationalization." Mr Pierre Dalais, interim president of the Mauritius Sugar Producers Association (MSPA) assessed the situation in these terms.

In a statement made on his own behalf and without committing the industry as a whole, Mr Dalais explained his thinking as follows: "I presume that the prime minister's remark applies to the entire sugar industry, planters included. These latter, in fact, own 45 percent of the land planted to sugarcane in Mauritius. In fact," Mr Dalais went on to say, "the right of inspection the government would like to have over the sugar industry and its production costs would make no sense if it were applied only to a half of the industry."

Mr Dalais recalled that 40 percent of the assets of the sugar industry would come to about 1.5 billion rupees. "Can the government obtain such a sum?" he asked.

Where the sugar companies are concerned, Mr Dalais expressed the view that "the government is already by far the largest stockholder in the sugar properties, for it take 23.6 percent of the export income (in the form of an export tax on sugar) at the source (representing between 260 and 300 million per year), plus 55 percent of the profits when there are any, not to mention various charges such as the processing fee and the indirect tax."

The president of the MSPA believes, moreover, that the government already exercises very broad control over the sugar industry and "participation in stockholding would not provide it with anything new in this connection. The government has often said that it favors a mixed economy. Now, within a mixed economic scheme, it does not seem that government participation in the capital of the sugar industry would be justified," he concluded.

5157
CSO: 4719/10

ECONOMIC WOES OF SUGAR INDUSTRY REPORTED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 19 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

The MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers Association] and the Chamber of Agriculture held a joint press conference yesterday to answer the criticisms made of the sugar industry and to demand not only elimination of the export tax on sugar but also a viability study of the whole industry. The spokesmen announced the steps already taken by certain sugar mills, and said that the problem of profitability is such that they are wondering if the sugar industry can honestly undertake debts without knowing how they can be repaid. They made their pessimism clear, going so far as to say (and Mr Antoine Harel clearly specified) that the indications heralding a new devaluation of the rupee are already evident.

At the beginning of the press conference, Mr Pierre Dalais stated that the problems of the sugar industry are the problems of each citizen of Mauritius and the threat which hangs over the industry hangs over each citizen. Thus, he said, it is important to listen to and understand the message.

Acknowledged Efficiency

Mr Dalais recalled that all three of the political leaders (Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, and Mr Aneerood Jugnauth) have on different occasions, and publicly, acknowledged the efficiency of the sugar industry.

Moreover, he went on to say, that industry is involved in the social development of the regions in which it is established and is playing a very prominent role therein. It places its facilities at the service of the country in the event of a hurricane, and helps with the reestablishment of public services.

For this reason, the sugar industry regards any doubt raised about its efficiency and any charge of disloyalty to the country as profoundly unjust. The sugar industry cannot but speak the language of truth. It is making every effort to ensure awareness of the economic realities of the moment and to prevent a deceptive avoidance of the problem.

Control and Information

Mr Dalais said that the sugar industry is subjected to detailed government control. The government is omnipresent in the industry--in which it is, moreover, the largest stockholder, and the freedom of action that industry enjoys is extremely limited." And he cited control of labor employment conditions, social benefits for the workers,

the prices of water, electricity and fertilizers, relations between sugar mill owners and the planters, the insurance, development and social security funds, international agreements on the sale of sugar, the contribution of the industry to various institutions, and the price of sugar destined for domestic consumption.

According to Mr Dalais, the government obtains information on the finances of the industry through the tax authorities, the Control Board, and the Ministry of Finance. The sugar companies have just submitted detailed information on their finances. "There is veritable state management," he said.

The public is fully informed about the activities of the industry.

Mr Dalais reproached certain circles for their discourteous criticisms challenging the truth of the facts and the figures put forth by the industry. Now, the audits are made by professional accountants whose integrity is above all suspicion. He stated that the accounts have been examined by foreign experts.

If it is true that certain estimates were not quite exact, the sugar industry cannot be accused of manipulating these figures, because these estimates are always subject to variations.

The sugar industry has sounded a number of warnings, but if it has been able to avoid the worst, it is because it has limited the expenditures on the renewal of equipment and other essential costs.

Mr Dalais acknowledged that the sugar companies wanted to break up their land holdings in order to avoid a part of the export tax. He justified this effort with the statement that these companies were taking action against a flagrant policy of discrimination which has for years enabled the planters to avoid this tax.

Mr Dalais said that the Chamber of Agriculture has since last May been asking for the appointment of a "high-level economic study" group to examine the viability of the sugar industry. This body wants the definition of a long-term policy in order to resolve the economic problems of the industry and to strengthen and stabilize it while allowing it to remain competitive.

However, Mr Dalais does not believe that another investigation commission would reach conclusions different from those of Mr Balogh in 1962.

Quoting Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo himself, Mr Dalais said that the sugar industry has participated in development in the nonsugar sectors.

He stated that between 1971 and 1979, the use of funds was as follows: income tax, 548 million rupees; dividends, 510 million rupees; renewal (plant and equipment), 691 million rupees; investment in other sectors, 166 million rupees; and enterprise financing, 66 million rupees. This makes a total in all of 1.981 billion rupees, the amount of profits prior to amortization.

On the other hand, according to Mr Dalais, the state has taken, in the form of export and income taxes, a total of 1.162 billion. By way of comparison, the dividends account for no more than 4.8 percent of the investments on an average. In 1979 and 1980, they accounted for only 2.0 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, while bank interest came to 10.10 percent and 12.5 percent.

Economy Measures

Some sugar mills have adopted the following economy measures:

a. suspension of irrigation on some lands;

b. reduction of the quantity of chemical fertilizer applied per arpent;

c. reduction of the area replanted in rotation;

d. rejection of any nonessential expenditure for renewal or maintenance;

e. failure to replace departing personnel; and

f. abandonment of any new diversification.

Harel's Views

The spokesmen for the sugar industry believe that they see the indications heralding a further devaluation.

When questioned on this subject, Mr Antoine Harel said that the country is continuing to live above its means. It is not possible to freeze salaries and supply prices. The situation thus appears "rather desperate," and for the sugar industry, it is worse than in 1979.

Bank Facilities

The sugar industry could obtain certain funds from the State Commercial Bank which other commercial banks refuse to grant. A takeover loan will be arranged between now and mid-September.

According to the spokesmen, the authorized deficits have been substantially exceeded and might reach 620 million rupees by 30 June 1982. They thus say that the State Commercial Bank loan would only be a temporary alleviation and will not resolve the problem of profitability. They thus insist on the elimination of the export tax which, they say, would reduce indebtedness, relaunch the economy and create jobs.

Bel Ombre Deficit

Between 1976 and 1981, the Bel Ombre sugar company paid out 107,426,253 rupees in wages, bonuses and fund contributions; 51,609,649 rupees in taxes before profit and loss balancing; and 9,227,227 rupees in interest. Dividends of 599,400 rupees were paid only in 1976.

The cumulative balance of losses came to 11,444,997 rupees in 1981, while the maximum bank deficit increased from 4,310,326 rupees to 21,762,000 rupees, and the long-term debt total increased from 1,629,502 rupees to 10,299,726 rupees.

Sugar Price Increase

From 1977 to date, the sugar price has gone up by 30 percent, but production costs developed as follows:

Wages (field and farm workers)	45.4 percent
Management salaries	21.3 percent
Supplies	91.7 percent
Amortization at replacement rate	120.0 percent
Other charges	38.0 percent
Average	75.9 percent

5157
CSO: 4719/11

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY IN PRESS ALLEGATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Press conference by Portuguese Ambassador Jose Cutileiro in Beira]

[Excerpts] Beira (Local bureau)--"The areas that the Mozambican authorities directly in charge of cooperation regard as suitable for Portuguese cooperation and assistance are quite extensive," Jose Cutileiro, Portuguese ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique, emphasized at a press conference granted to the National News Agency in Beira. "Such assistance has already been demonstrated in various areas, and conferences are currently taking place with a view to expanding the areas of cooperation between the two countries," he said.

Following is the full text of the press conference granted by Ambassador Jose Cutileiro:

[Question] On his recent visit to Portugal the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs succeeded in overcoming the outstanding points that had until then remained in dispute. To what extent does your visit to the city of Beira reflect these new relations?

[Answer] His Excellency the minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique had visited Portugal only several months ago but has already made a return visit to that country, at which time he met with President of the Republic Ramalho Eanes and also conferred with his Portuguese counterpart.

The relations between the two countries are very good, and I believe these meetings are a true indication of the good status of these relations.

As for my visit to Beira, it is obvious that I would come here even if these relations were not good, for there are in Beira a consulate general, Portuguese cooperators and various interests pertaining to cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal that have existed for a number of years.

I am therefore very happy to come to Beira at a time when relations between the two countries have improved substantially, because relations between Portugal and Mozambique are of continuing mutual interest independently of any political changes. Our relations are currently very good and will continue to improve.

Areas of Cooperation and Technical Assistance

[Question] In the light of this good phase in the relations between Mozambique and Portugal, and given the fact that the city of Beira is involved in various development projects, what role--under these circumstances--will Portugal play in the development of the city of Beira?

[Answer] There are several projects under way: for example, the Textil plant at Pungoe (also involving Portuguese capital, I believe); MENAB (Naval Repairs of Beira), involving the cooperation of SETENAVE [expansion unknown]; and the "technical structures."

There are Portuguese technicians working in innumerable production units, and negotiations are under way for an agreement with the CP (Portuguese Railroad Company) but may not yet be in the stage of finalization.

I believe, however, that within the overall picture we will be studying certain other areas which the Mozambican authorities directly in charge of cooperation regard as suitable for Portuguese cooperation.

In the specific case of Beira, there is cooperation in respect to the port and something additional may be done in connection with the rail facilities, for these are two important sectors in the city.

[Question] Still on the subject of cooperation, what are the priority areas in which Portugal is participating on a large scale?

[Answer] Obviously, it is the Mozambican Government that establishes priorities with respect to development and that also decides on the countries in which it is interested for purposes of cooperation.

With respect to Portugal, during the talks last May in Maputo between the vice governor of the BM [Bank of Mozambique], Prakash Ratilal, and Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs Leonardo Matias a number of useful matters were discussed, with the "dossiers" of both sides being studied. A great quantity of informational material was presented and the talks were productive, as attested by an MOPH (Ministry of Public Works) project for the construction of housing (a total of 5,000 units) for members of cooperatives.

There are also plans to increase cooperation in the education sector. The rector of the university, Eduardo Mondlane, is scheduled to pay a visit soon to Portugal, where he will confer with his opposite numbers and with various entities of the Ministry of Education; in addition, there is the possibility of increased participation by Portuguese cooperators in the field of secondary education.

A number of agreements were signed recently in the field of public health, and Portuguese doctors are expected to come to Mozambique.

There is one other important sector that relates to trade: the banking sector. An agreement has been signed between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Mozambique for the establishment of lines of credit. There is also an agreement covering trade in a variety of goods, notably equipment. This agreement has a "ceiling" of $100 million, and by the end of this year approximately $40 million will already have been utilized.

With respect to the conditions governing trade between Portugal and Mozambique, it is extremely important that an agreement has been reached concerning an interest rate for intermediate goods including components, spare parts and accessories (to the extent that it is feasible for Mozambique to import these products), for this type of goods is of the greatest importance in view of the difficulties confronting our country's industrial establishment.

The Situation in Mozambique, and the Press in Portugal

[Question] In the light of all these cooperation projects and the improvement in relations, what is Portugal's attitude regarding the fact that a certain sector of its press is distorting the reality of the situation in Mozambique?

[Answer] This is something people have spoken to me about on many occasions, but I'll try to respond. Portugal has a legislative system that includes a free press. It is a press that is free in various respects: it is free in respect to ownership and also in respect to what it prints, which depends basically on the decisions of the editor of the concerned publication. This means that the government exercises only limited control over what is published in the press and is not interested--that is to say, none of the constitutional governments since 25 April has been interested--in restricting this freedom.

Portuguese-Mozambican cooperation is developing favorably, guided by the political will of Mozambique and the successive governments of Portugal, beginning especially with Sa Carneiro and (more openly) with Pinto Balsemao. There is, moreover, a mutual desire to increase the level of cooperation already existing in various sectors.

There are those, however, who do not welcome the improvement in relations between Portugal and Mozambique, just as there are probably some Mozambicans who do not welcome the normalization of relations. There are always those who are not pleased at these developments.

I believe, however, that this particular sector of the press exerts no influence on our higher interests in bilateral cooperation and in no way affects the progress of this cooperation.

[Question] On the 11th of this month the Portuguese daily O DIABO printed an interview with an individual who is said to be linked to the counterrevolutionary movement "Free Africa." One must ask the question: How are these individuals able to move about with impunity and propagate their hostility toward Mozambican sovereignty?

[Answer] The problems of the press in Portugal are under the jurisdiction of the common law. Since they are governed by law, there is nothing that requires the government to intervene and the government does not intervene.

As for the specific interview in question. it was stated only that the interview h[illegible] taken place in Portugal. The interview was clearly not given in Mozambique, but there has been nothing to prove that it was given in Portugal.

Foreign Policy

[Question] At this moment Namibia is the burning issue in the international forums. We would like to know your position on the Namibian problem now that this problem is once again under discussion in the form of "Resolution 435," and in particular since the South African invasion of Angola.

[Answer] The Portuguese position on the invasion of Angola is clear-cut, as has been reported.

With respect to Namibia, we support Resolution 435. We are in favor of self-determination, and this applies to Namibia as well as to other areas.

There are no new developments in this connection.

[Question] The Portuguese position concerning the South African invasion of Angola is known, but the position concerning the United States veto of the denunciation of South Africa has not yet been stated.

[Answer] Portugal does not have to express an opinion every time a question arises on the international scene. We are not currently on the Security Council and cannot cast a vote there.

As you know, however, my government was extremely clear as to our position on the South African invasion of Angola.

[Question] There is still a decolonialization problem in connection with the East Timor question, and under the provisions of international law Portugal has certain responsibilities in that dispute. What efforts is the Portuguese Government making?

[Answer] The Portuguese Government has attempted in various ways--through the United Nations--to assist in solving the problem of East Timor. It is a difficult problem, however, and the practical possibilities for effective intervention by Portugal are extremely dubious, as one can see. We are in favor of self-determination for East Timor, and during the various administrations we have succeeded in bringing the matter before the United States and discussing it with other interested parties, but here too there are no new developments.

10992
CSO: 4728/153

MOZAMBICAN-SPANISH FISHING BOAT SINKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Six dead, seven missing and nine survivors: this is the preliminary casualty list from the tragic shipwreck of the trawler "Bernardete" of the Mozambican-Spanish company PESCAMAR. The incident occurred at 1820 hours last Thursday approximately 12 miles from the marker buoy at the entrance to the port of Macuse in Zambezia Province. The only survivors of the disaster--which is believed to be the worst ever suffered in the history of the Mozambican fishing industry since independence--are now in the city of Beira.

According to information supplied to our reporters by a reliable source, the fishing boat sank with 22 persons on board including the captain and chief engineer, both of Spanish nationality. Of these members of the crew only the captain, Casimiro Gonzalez Lavadores, was unable to escape from the boat. The other 21 reached the surface of the water, lifting themselves into the inflatable lifeboat and small raft (measuring 1.7 meters by 1.2 meters by approximately 40 centimeters) with which these craft are equipped.

To these instruments of salvation the crewmen of the "Bernardete" also coupled a plastic drum and a 50-kilogram bottle of gas. A few minutes later this improvised "boat" began to disintegrate and the survivors were separated, 15 on the raft and six in the inflatable lifeboat. The body of one of these six appeared later at the mouth of the Bons Sinais River, near Gazelas Beach.

In an effort to save their endangered lives, the 15 survivors on the small raft fought to protect their places on the raft (which were apparently secure). Their movements caused the raft to submerge several times, with the loss of six persons (the figure was confirmed later). This struggle for survival lasted approximately 26 hours.

Although the search continues on sea and land, hopes for finding additional survivors are very slim.

A hydrographic ship is already operating in the area, with the aim not only of determining the conditions for salvaging the "Bernardete" (something that some experts regard as dubious) but also of ensuring navigational safety by marking the site where the stricken vessel rests at a depth of more than 20 meters.

Statements made by David e Silva, the official in charge of the fishing sector, indicate that the circumstances under which the accident occurred are not very usual. The boat had completed its trawling operations and had already begun to haul in the nets. At one stage of the operation one of the nets caught on the bottom, and the trawler began immediately to list.

Before the crew had time to take any measures to control the situation the boat broke the cable stretcher on the other side, causing the cable to snap upward violently.

This caused the boat to take on water more rapidly and hastened its sinking. "All this probably took between 3 and 5 minutes," the official said.

The nine by now exhausted survivors, some of whom had abrasions from being hurled against the rocks by the fury of the sea, succeeded in reaching Zalala Beach, from where they were immediately taken to the city of Quelimane for treatment.

10992
CSO: 4728/153

RESPONSIBILITY, DUTIES OF ARMED FORCES LISTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The ceremonies in Maputo commemorating the 17th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation and Mozambique Armed Forces (FPLM) Day were presided over by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, member of the permanent political committee.

At the reception offered yesterday at noon by Minister of Defense Alberto Chipande to party and government leaders and to the generals and officers of the FPLM, he stressed the meaning of this historic date and the role that must be played at this time by the people's armed branch.

"What we are today is the result of our progress, and this is why we feel at ease. True, there are still bandit groups, but this is not a problem for us. What is necessary is that we should all be aware of what our struggle was and what is our commitment to the fight for independenc e," Marcelino dos Santos said during a short speech at the reception held at the Military Club.

Lt Gen Alberto Chipande spoke of the courage and determination of the Mozambican people when, tired of being humiliated, it took arms with the certainty of being victorious since its cause was a just one.

Alberto Chipande also mentioned the imperailist strategy in our area manifesting itself through the attitude of the South African racists who are occupying part of the Angolan territory where they intend to install the UNITA and who are constantly violating our air space.

The duties of the armed forces for the next year consist of the following:

1. Intensify combat readiness so as to preserve our capability to defend our socialist homeland.

2. Reinforce vigilance and revolutionary discipline in all units and sub-units.

3. Expeditiously eliminate the armed bands operating in our country in order to guarantee the necessary peace and security for the progress of our people.

4. Respect public order and the rights of citizens, working toward the welfare of our people.

5. Combat abuses committed against the people.

6. Protect and apply systematically and surely the orientations provided by our vanguard party.

7. Eliminate traffic accidents and defeat disorganization, indiscipline and indifference in our midst.

CSO: 4742/21

DELAYED ARRIVAL OF SEED JEOPARDIZES GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] With the beginning of the tilling season in various parts of the country that marks the opening of the 1981-1982 agricultural campaign, various entities have expressed their doubts as to reaching set goals because of the delayed distribution of seeds, something that has affected agricultural production year after year. We have been informed that the sector in charge of purchasing needed agricultural materials is organizing itself so as to be able to solve the various problems that have emerged.

Agricultural production has been affected by the delayed distribution of a number of needed items every year, especially seeds. The last campaign also witnessed the incidence of distribution of seeds of poor germinating quality or simply deteriorated.

"Despite the fact that we are still tilling, we shall not feel secure as long as the seeds have not been distributed. Year after year, during all the campaigns, seeds reach us at the wrong time, and this worried us a great deal. We are given the responsibility for reaching the set goals, but the people who distribute the needed materials do not figure in this process," a farmer of the province of Maputo told us.

Another farmer in Catuane, in the Matutuine district, told us that the variety of seed corn he had requested had been changed without his knowledge. He was instead given a large quantity of sunflower seed that he cannot use in its entirety. He added that the requests for peanut, mapira [variety of bean] and other seed have not been filled as yet. "Our supply situation is getting increasingly complicated," he stated.

CSO: 4742/21

IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY SECTOR IN AGRICULTURE STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Article: "Recognize the Causes of the Failures, and Do Not Underrate the Family Sector"]

[Text] "We must recognize the reasons why we have been unable, to date, to solve the problem of our food requirements," Governor Armando Panguene of Cabo Delgado Province declared at a recent enlarged special session of the provincial government. The debates at the session were devoted exclusively to the preparations for the 1981-1982 agricultural campaign, with particular emphasis on the strategic products that go to supply the people.

The concern manifested by party and government structures in Cabo Delgado with respect to the products grown for consumption by the local populations has been brought about by a situation that is characterized by the decline in production recorded the past several years in almost all sectors relating to agricultural activity.

This situation has brought several regions of the province to the brink of famine, even though /neither the rains nor the shortage of implements has been the cause of the lack of success in the agricultural sector/ [in boldface], as Governor Armando Panguene has emphasized.

The balance sheet of the agricultural campaign just concluded has enabled not only the members of the provincial government but also the administrators and representatives of the ODM's [Democratic Mass Organizations]--who were also present at the session--to undertake self-criticism of the weak effort and lack of dynamism manifested in the performance of all sectors involved in agricultural activity.

The lack of such action--which requires continuity--and the consequent absence of any concrete support explains, for example, the disappearance of various agricultural cooperatives and (to put it bluntly) their complete nonexistence in the majority of the districts of Cabo Delgado Province.

It should be noted that this situation is aggravated by the problem posed by the undervaluation of the contribution made to agriculture by the family sector (which still predominates)--a fact that is reflected in the exclusion of these farmers from the balance sheets of the agricultural campaigns that have been carried out. It was

brought out in the debates at the special session that this error leads to the establishment of targets for the family sector that do not correspond to the real concerns of the public.

Moreover, the weak role played by the Executive Councils of the districts--combined with the current disorganized state of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and its subordinate enterprises--generate a certain tendency to perpetuate the lack of initiative in the search for solutions by seeking justification in the problems of everyday.

"In other words," said Armando Panguene, /"it amounts to inability on our part to organize the population for production."/ [in boldface]

With respect to the preparations for the agricultural campaign in the governmental sectors (in particular, the Cotton Enterprise), it should be emphasized that the special enlarged session of the Provincial Government articulated the need for correct planning--beginning immediately--of the "labor force" component with a view to solving the seasonal manpower problem. According to the Cabo Delgado governor, such action would be linked to the provision of material goods to stimulate and attract the workers.

10992
CSO: 4728/153

PROTESTANT CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS MEET IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The second conference of the churches of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe opened yesterday in Maputo on the topic "the church in society," which will spend nearly a week on the role of the church in the new society.

The conference was opened in the installations of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and led by Isac David Mahlalela, secretary general of the Christian Council of Mozambique [CCM] Representatives of the World Council of Churches, the Conference of Churches of all Africa and the Christian Conference for Peace are attending.

The meeting will debate various topics, such as Christianity and Marxism, the prospects for African theology, Thy Kingdom Come and the questions of health and agriculture in the four young countries, among other humanitarian topics.

In the opening session, in which many guests from more than 11 religious sects existing in the RPM participated, Secretary General Isac David Mahlalela made a speech indicating the need for the church to take an active role in the construction of the new society. Isac Mahlalela said that the first conference of the churches of the African countries where Portuguese is used as an official language, held in July 1979 in Luanda, Angola, had adopted as a current topic of particular importance the consideration of the role of the church in the new society.

"We observed in the first conference that under the colonial government the church did not have any opportunity to carry out its task as it wished. Now with our countries independent, as a group we will study what should be the participation of the church in the development of each one of our countries," further declared the secretary general of the CCM. Also in the opening session Mahlalela declared that beginning with the first conference, the church in Mozambique dedicated itself to the evangelizing effort and has participated and continued to participate in the national reconstruction programs, "supporting the government in its program of aiding the man in need."

12,116
CSO: 4728/155

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH BRAZIL--There may be an exchange of cultural delegations between Mozambique and Brazil, according to a statement by the director of cabinet of the president of the republic, Luis Honwana, in a recent interview in the JORNAL DO BRASIL. A future cooperation in this field is under study. Honwana was in Brazil as a member of the delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano. In the interview, Honwana said that this visit had been mainly political, but that a cultural exchange had also been discussed, which would focus on the areas of similarity between the two countries. Referring in particular to the theater and cinema, Honwana stressed the role played by the latter in our country as an element of communication. The minister of foreign affairs also met with Brazilian composers, architects and cinematographers, and asked composer Chico Buarque to visit our country. The invitation was accepted and the visit should take place in the course of the first semester of 1982. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 3]

SABOTAGE IN TRANSPORTATION CHARGED--The enormous lines we see during rush-hour traffic and at other times as well don't just happen. They are directly connected with the question perennially under discussion: the lack of transportation. As we all know, transportation is vital for the development of our country. But do we actually have a shortage of transportation facilities? The chairman of the Maputo executive council raised the question that more aware citizens had already asked themselves, but which had not been made public: sabotage! We have already referred, in these pages, to disorganization, and indiscipline, but we had actually never concentrated on the real issue. The enormous lines snaking along the avenues near bus stops are being fed by the deliberate actions of our class enemy. We wish to progress, and they are doing all in their power to destroy, to show that socialism is no good, that it does not create progress. No! Our country does not lack transportation facilities to this extent. We have twice as many vehicles now than in colonial times. It is simply incompetence, indiscipline, disorganization and sabotage that are undermining the efforts the people are making to pay for the importation of vehicles that we are destroying every day. An offensive in the transportation sector is urgently needed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 81 p 2]

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES--The lack of transportation means and the decrease in production may affect the goals of the present agricultural marketing campaign. This conclusion was reached at the meeting of the AGRICOM state enterprise taking place in Maputo since yesterday. The meeting was chaired by Minister of Domestic

Trade Aranda da Silva and included provincial delegates, representatives of the transportation sectors, and others. Aranda da Silva noted that the objective of this meeting is to determine the situation of the present campaign, ascertain whether goals will be reached and adopt the necessary measures to ensure that they are. At the conclusion of the meeting, Aranda da Silva said that there is a lack of communication between the state agricultural production sector and the AGRICOM. He urged provincial officials of this organization to visit state farms in their provinces and become acquainted with their respective goals. The meeting will conclude today. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 8]

PROMOTION COMPANY ESTABLISHED--The Council of Ministers has created the INTERMAK company, an advertising, promotion and public relations firm. It will produce all kinds of advertising material, will assist in organizing fairs within the country and abroad and will promote domestic and foreign tourism. The Council of Ministers' decree establishing the INTERMAK stipulates that this company holds exclusive rights to the production and distribution of advertising material for foreign investments related to projects in Mozambique. The same decree notes that INTERMAK has the right to participate in national or international associations or organizations, provided that such entities are related to the activities to be carried out and approved by the Ministry of Information. The creation of the INTERMAK is necessary for the organization of advertising activities aimed at promoting our national resources. It is also important for the development of our presence on foreign markets. Such activities are required by the increasing demands made by the revolutionary process and our developing economy, which are felt both in the domestic and the foreign sectors. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 3]

ANTI-HUNGER DONATION--The Italian Government has donated approximately $850,000 to our country within the framework of the program of the struggle against hunger in Africa. According to the Italian Embassy in Maputo, this donation could be used to purchase trucks and spare parts and also to contract Italian technicians for maintenance and training purposes. On 21 September 40 Fiat trucks arrived at the port of Maputo. It is expected that more will arrive within the next few months. This donation is being managed by the FAO. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 8]

USSR DONATION TO PRODUCTION COUNCILS--A check for more than 170 contos was handed to the production councils in Maputo yesterday by the secretary of the USSR Embassy within the framework of the agreements singed with the Soviet trade union organization. This amount will be used to hold a seminar of the production councils during the month of October in which a number of Soviet trade union officials will participate. During the ceremony, both parties expressed their desire to broaden the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 3]

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ZIMBABWE--Salisbury, September 27--Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed an extradition treaty this weekend, it was announced here. Mozambican Justice Minister Toedato Linguana, who signed on his government's behalf, said the treaty marked an important step in the consolidation of cooperation between the two states. It was important not only because the two countries were fighting the same struggle, but also because of their common border, he said, suggesting the treaty was needed to counter destabilising forces threatening the region. This was an apparent reference to the clandestine opposition Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MRN) in the border region whose members sometimes cross into Zimbabwe for supplies. The strength of the South African-backed movement was recently put at about 5,000 men by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Minister for Home Affairs Richard Hove signed the treaty on behalf of Zimbabwe. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Sep 81 p 27]

AIF CITRUS FRUIT ASSISTANCE--A loan agreement in the amount of $11 million (approximately 380 million meticals) granted to our country by the African Development Fund was ratified recently by the Council of Ministers. The loan is destined for the development of the citrus industry in our country. The People's Republic of Mozambique grows various species of citrus--principally oranges, grapefruit and lemons--and they are internationally renowned for their quality. Citrus is grown principally in the regions of Manica and Maputo and especially in the former, where enormous areas are under cultivation. Our citrus enjoys a strong guarantee of acceptance in foreign markets, with the socialist countries absorbing the greatest volume of exports: the German Democratic Republic alone imported more than 5,000 tons in 1979. During the past 2 years citrus exports have increased significantly. There have been campaigns designed to stimulate domestic citrus consumption, especially in view of the heavy crop this season, and citrus is being sold in a number of the most heavily populated districts of the capital. Because of a lack of processing and transportation facilities, and because of delays in ship arrivals and departures, large quantities of citrus fruit have been lost every year. Given its improved quality and increased quantity, our citrus is being projected as a source of foreign exchange inasmuch as it enjoys good guarantees of acceptance on the international market. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 8] 10992

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS STATISTICS--According to the latest statistics from the Ministry of Justice more than 200 people's tribunals have been created in the entire country: 21 district tribunals, 155 local tribunals and 70 and 32 tribunals on the levels of villages and communal districts respectively. The 10 provinces are naturally excluded from this number, as each one of them has one of those tribunals at the proper level. It has also been learned that in Nica the number of tribunals on the local level has increased with the naming and beginning to function of five more in June. An identical growth of these institutions has been shown in the province of Gaza, where in August 10 more tribunals on the district and local levels and in communal villages were added to the existing ones. The same statistics indicate that the largest percentage of tribunals created up to date belong to the Province of Nampula (with a total of 64), followed by Gaza, Manica, Cabo Delgado and Zambezia, with 36, 31 and 29, respectively. On the village level, Nampula is still in first place with 25. In the Provinces of Niassa and Zambezia these institutions have not yet been extended to the villages and communal districts, while in Maputo and Tete the lack is seen only in the rural communities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 8] 12,116

BEIRA-SENA RAILROAD ACCIDENT--A special train loaded with fuel for Malawi derailed yesterday at kilometer PT on the Beira-Sena Line near Condue, in Muanza District, Sofala Province. There were no fatalities and the extent of the damage is not yet known. According to information from an official of the rail services, we have learned that the train carried 20 tank cars of fuel, 10 of which derailed. Also, the rails were torn up over an area of 150 meters. The line is being cleared at this moment. The involving freight train Number 363 occurred around 1100 hours. The accident was the result of the critical state of the rails in general in this part of the country, which are awaiting renovation. In the meantime, a PETROMAC team is in the vicinity of the accident. It will pump out the fuel into other tank cars coming from Inhaminga. In the meantime, it is anticipated that an alternate line will be constructed in the region where the accident took place to shorten the delay in reopening a line to rail traffic. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 8] 12,116

SUGAR EXPORTS JEOPARDIZED--The export of sugar and molasses produced in the sugar mills located in the central region of the country has been made difficult recently by flow problems from the factories to the port of Beira. An RM delegation in this city has revealed that to date only 12,000 tons have been exported of the 140,000-ton quota established for this year. A source in the Marromeo Sugar Mill has cautioned that the enterprise risks not being able to condition the molasses from the current harvest because of lack of cars for its shipment. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 3] 12,116

U.S. WHEAT DONATIONS--A gift of 20,000 metric tons of wheat from the U.S.A, will be unloaded in the ports of Mozambique the later part of October, according to its agreement with the RPM, the American Embassy advised yesterday in Maputo. This food aid is given under the so-called Program of American Assistance Abroad as "an offering from the people of the United States of America." The donation is being carried out as a recognition of the difficulties that the country is going through as a consequence of the rains and droughts which have lashed Mozambique. Last year the United States furnished our country 59,400 metric tons, which amounted to $10 million worth of grain. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 1] 12,116

CSO: 4728/155

KALANGULA PUZZLED BY EKD'S SUPPORT FOR SWAPO

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Helmut Matthies (FRG): "EKD's Monopoly on Opinion"]

[Text] Pastor Kalangula can no longer comprehend the German church. It supports SWAPO, a liberation movement committed to violence which aims to establish a socialist unity government, while cold-shouldering DTA, which is dedicated to peaceful change and wishes to transform Namibia/SWA into a multi-party democracy. The latest example for this narrow view of things is a letter by the president of the external affairs department of the Evangelical Church of Germany (EKD), Dr Heinz-Joachim Held of Frankfurt/Main, addressed to the EKD member churches. The text is the same as one by the Evangelical Missionary Society of Hamburg addressed to its members and others.

A joint South Africa commission, composed of members of the Frankfurt and the Hamburg groups, has determined EKD policy toward South Africa and Namibia for years. Thus, it is not surprising for the letter dispatched by both on 3 September to underscore previously adopted positions: yea to SWAPO; nay to DTA. And so, it does not matter just how much of an effort Peter Kalangula, the pastor of the Ovambo Independent Church, made when he wrote a letter to his "fellow clergymen" in the EKD trying to explain to the German church that there are other political forces in existence in Namibia beside SWAPO. He will not be able to break the monopoly on opinion jointly exercised by the Frankfurt and Hamburg groups.

Nonetheless, both groups were as alarmed by Kalangula's letter as they were by the visit of South African church figures a few months ago who had had their trip approved by neither the EKD external affairs department, nor by the South African church council which cooperates with it. It stands to reason that the two groups viewed these incidents as "flagrant violations" of their monopoly position which sets down just what the congegration is to believe a s regards South Africa and Namibia and just who is to be received and who is not.

Based on the proposition that the end justifies the means, even EKD officialdom responded to the South African church leaders' visit with a variety of intrigues. and as for Kalangula's letter, a massive counter-attack by the church ensued. This is but one more indication of how nervously they react when monopoly positions are questioned and when there is an attempt to make a few adjustments in the accepted image of South Africa and Namibia.

In his letter to the member churches, the president of the EKD's external affairs department hews to the resolutions adopted by the World Council of Churches in Dresden last August which extended recognition to no other political movement in Namibia but SWAPO. Held warns the churches of adopting "one-sided positions" such as he claims to detect in Kalangula's letter and in turn himself adopts one-sided positions which distort the facts. Here are some examples:

Several parties (which could only refer to SWAPO and NNF) did not participate in the 1978 elections in Namibia, Held says. This apparently is meant to prove how undemocratic the elections were. But a little further on, he states that both parties could have participated but preferred not to in view of their slim chances for success.

Their own explanation for opting out, however, was that they would not abide by elections called for by the South Africans. It might at any rate have provided the EKD external affairs department president with some food for thought that SWAPO was unable to prevent either the high 80 percent voter turnout or the DTA victory despite the fact that it appealed for a boycott of the election; nor was the population forced to vote, as Held erroneously maintains. Hundreds of international observers were able to determine that these elections —except for minor irregularities— were freer than in most other African nations whose election results the church customarily accepts without a word.

The Bonn government, at any rate, is more sensitive than the church, even if the latter likes to think it is more "basis-oriented" than the politicians. Bonn has for some time been giving thought to including other political movements in addition to SWAPO —such as DTA above all— as partners in the Namibian independence process. But Held makes no mention of this in his letter while stressing the fact that Bonn did not recognize the result of the 1978 election in Namibia.

Even the German Evangelical-Lutheran Church, the only church in Namibia with which the EKD has good relations and which Held visited briefly last August, is put into a bad light in his letter. Aside from the fact that it was not consulted on the text of the letter (while so-called "partner churches" belonging to the Namibian national church council are mentioned all the more often) the Evangelical-Lutheran Church is merely quoted as having protested against the "authorities" in Namibia last April. The passage quoted relates to the non-admission of a black pastor's child to a white government school which, it is said, is an indication that the "discriminatory apartheid laws" have not entirely disappeared.

Once again, Held makes no mention of the fact that the Evangelical-Lutheran Church and its members most of whom support DTA are as unhappy as president Kalangula about the remnants of racism in Namibia but are just as happy to point out progress in overcoming apartheid whenever they can. Not a word of this in the letter, either.

The one-sidedness of the letter, one would surmise, is no accident; it is symptomatic; nor can it be explained away by saying that one is sure the partner churches in Namibia will agree. At any rate, one must be aware of the fact that the oft-quoted Namibian church council even more so than the so-called partner churches make no secret of their sympathies for SWAPO. Anyone who uses the arguments of this church council in his letter, as Held does, gives an indication of whose views he really accepts.

For the EKD, it must be very unpleasant to realize that one of its organs has joined the Evangelical Missionary organization which came in for so much criticism at the 1980 synod in sending off a letter the text of which would hardly have obtained the approval of the EKD top echelons, if they had been asked to clear it. The EKD external affairs department should not surprised, if more and more voices are raised inside the EKD asking that it be relieved of dealing with Southern African issues insofar as they concern member churches and congegrations.

9478
CSO: 4720/2

INTERNAL, EXTERNAL COOPERATION TERMED ESSENTIAL TO SWA INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial by Arthur Surén: "On Accepting Risks"]

[Text] There is an air of tense excitement surrounding the political events these days concerning the SWA/Namibia independence process. What results may be expected from the discussions in Zurich and New York ?

In Zurich, a conference is taking place behind closed doors. We have already reported on what the likely topics of discussion are. The main point is to find ways of exercising adequate control over SWAPO during the course of internationally supervised free and fair elections; to have the U.N. remain neutral; to provide for a mutually acceptable composition and style of uniforms for U.N. troops and to ensure non-intervention on the part of Angola and/or Cuba.

Bri ish sources, voicing guarded optimism, say that Namibian independence now is in sight. No firm decisions are likely to be reached in Zurich,it is said; but clarification of contentious issues may be expected.

American newspaper comments indicate that the Zurich talks might lead to imposing further restrictions on the existing U.N. plan for SWA/Namibian independence which, however, would be acceptable to South Africa and to politicians here.

According to diplomatic sources in Dar es Salaam, the chances of success of the Zurich conference are considered good. They are in fact said to be at least 50-50 in favor of South Africa's approving the implementation process on the basis of U.N. resolution 435 as amended by the United States and the Western powers. This is viewed as agreement to the proposals on the part of the "front line states."

Following his talks in Cape Town, Dirk Mudge, too, said he was optimistic regarding the apparent possibility of holding free and just elections..SWA/Namibian independence, he said, could not be put off for an indefinite period of time.

In a speech prior to his meeting with Gromyko, U.S. secretary of state Haig concentrated on economic issues. He stressed the revival of world economic growth on the basis of expanding trade, of increasing domestic and international investment and improving international cooperation in the field of food production and energy. These statements are similar to those recently made by the South African

government calling for economic cooperation between South Africa and other African nations, particularly Nigeria.

Nigeria occupies a key position both by being an energy supplier of Western industrial nations and by financing and thereby exercising political influence on the OAU countries. Getting Nigeria to join the overall Western pact system, would be in the interest of both the United States and South Africa. At the same time, this would act as a political vise against Angola and yet provide better economic assistance to the country than heretofore.

South African foreign minister Pik Botha has said in so many words that the population of SWA/Namibia will have to come to terms with an internationally acceptable solution to the independence issue. This almost sounded like a threat addressed to the SWA political parties to refrain from creating further obstacles to future agreements between South Africa, the United States and the Western allies. For this reason, one may expect the talks in Zurich and in New York actually to lead to results acceptable to us.

When all is said and done, this is not really news to ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG readers. We pointed these facts out some days ago and had in fact said that this is the course events would take.

What we need is a sound political climate as soon as possible in order that we can get moving economically. We will have to part with some of our favorite conceptions regarding the independence process, if we want to attain any progress whatever and if we hope to retain the support of the United States, the Western allies and of South Africa as well. The new path toward SWA/Namibian independence that will be afforded international recognition will not be without risk for us, but it will be acceptable by and large. As always, it will then be our job to spare no effort to safeguard a democratic form of government as well as peace and freedom in our country.

9478
CSO: 4720/2

CONTINUED FLUX DEEMED DETRIMENTAL TO SWA SOLUTION

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 17 Sep 81 p 2

/Editorial by Arthur Surén: "Target Dates of Hope"/

/Text/ How many times over the past few years has there been talk of a decisive phase along SWA's path toward "independence" and how many times has an actual date for the commencement of Namibia's constitutional autonomy been set ? We ourselves have used this sort of language again and again. Now that point has been reached once more but somehow no one really believes it is true. Nonetheless:

Developments in the political arena as much as anywhere sometimes move faster and sometimes slower and sometimes they seem to take forever. But one day they may reach the point of maturing or they may break down completely— SWA stands confronted with just such a decisive moment in its history now.

For a variety of reasons, we have had occasion to remark in these pages that time does not work for SWA, if its political status remains in a continuous state of flux, since this leads to overall stagnation of our country. The vague political state of affairs puts a brake on economic initiative, on a desire to make urgently needed investments and on foreign capital influx. Recessive economic trends of this sort in turn lead to internal tensions and to political instability. This makes for a vicious circle unless some energetic breakthrough is effected in time.

It serves no purpose to analyze the internal economic and political situation in SWA further. Everyone is familiar with the details and is keeping a watchful eye on developments. The drought throughout the country makes the situation even more difficult. We urgently need a clear idea as to how we can or will go on. We cannot but welcome the possibility that there will at long last be clarity concerning the future of SWA. When that happens, a load will be taken off our minds and our hands will be free to act and to shape our lives.

It would be just as wrong in foreign policy terms to harbor the illusion that the SWA/Namibia status quo can be maintained for some time to come. The pressure from all foreign countries as well as the constraint to act on the part of all our conceivable friends in the Western camp are inexorably moving toward a solution of the "Namibia question" one way or the other.

The Reagan administration has energetically taken matters in hand. But it, too, needs economic and political victories, at home and abroad, so as to demonstrate the capacity to act and the effectiveness of the most powerful Western country. Otherwise, that would be the end once and for all for the ideals of democratic freedom and Western culture.

The United States is under time pressure, too. The President's term in office is brief. If Reagan wishes to remain successful politically, he cannot bother with details. One such "detail" within the context of overall American foreign policy is Namibia. America's patience of providing us with a protective umbrella is extremely limited. That is becoming clearer every day.

It is equally clear, as we have pointed out repeatedly, that American actions center on Angola. This, too, should be welcomed by us; because to have a large country like Angola for a peaceful neighbor or perhaps even for a friend is one of the prerequisites for positive, peaceful development of our own country.

In actual fact, the talks between the foreign ministers of the FRG and Angola point in the same direction as the policy of the United States. The public statements and the toasts on this occasion can be discounted entirely. They were mere rhetorical exercises addressed to the African public-at-large. The more loudly such "professions of faith" are voiced, the more certain one may be that they are designed to conceal the true subject of negotiations.

The Angolan government spends $4 million a day on the civil war; its public debt already runs into the billions. That is why Genscher's offer to Angola to join the Lomé agreement was no wayward gesture. While the Americans are already committed in Angola via their oil and mining companies, economic assistance for Angola by the European Community is provided through preferential treatment on the basis of the Lomé agreement. In this manner, economic dependence leads the Angolan government into the Western sphere of influence which in turn may lead to greater "compliance" and a true turning away from Moscow than could be achieved by military means.

Of course there are still a number of critical negotiating points open which stand in the way of distinct progress toward the independence of SWA. But one must start from the assumption that new and important solutions will be found in the days to come. We can only hope that these will help clear up our situation in short order. We would further hope that a breakdown in the SWA process can be avoided.

9478
CSO: 4720/2

YOUTH PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT FJAR CONVENTION

Address by Paul Verges

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Speaking on Sunday to the young people gathered in the church square at Riviere des Galets, the secretary general of our party made a point, in his own words, of "speaking the truth."

He began by saying that the FJAR [Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion] is a living organization and the most important one representing youth. He said that the young people bring to it all of the problems and contradictions in present society, and as a function of this, it is necessary to look to the future.

Three months have elapsed since 10 May, during which the triumph of the left has already heralded the first changes in France. But what is the situation here, in Reunion, he asked the young people.

Here the right wing is still in power.

Out of 24 mayor's posts, 20 are in the hands of the right wing, along with 30 out of 36 county counsellors' posts, while 2 out of 3 deputies represent the right wing. Thus the situation is serious.

Discrimination Against Youth

Prices are rising. Dismissals continue. The young people are faced with major problems. Our comrade reviewed the most important of these. In education and vocational training, not all students can be accommodated, and the training is inadequate, incomplete and improperly oriented. Those who have been able to get an education are unemployed. It is estimated that the unemployment figure in 1990, 10 years from now, will be 100,000!

The secretary general then took up the problem of leisure time, sports, culture and emigration. A fifth of our people are in France (100,000). For the most part these are young people.

This situation is difficult for the young citizen of Reunion to tolerate. Particularly since a certain attitude has been developed which is supported by the reactionaries--discrimination against the young.

Thus when work is lacking, the young are accused of being "lazy" and nothing but "zamal smokers." They say: "Young people don't know about anything except music, dancing and so on." [I di que le jeune i kone rien que la musique, dance, etc."]

Inequities Challenged

This reality is based on an assessment which is urgently needed. Based on it, it will be easy to foresee the development of the country. A focus on social inequalities and the great imbalances in our economy is absolutely necessary. It is not possible to continue with the right-wing economic structures.

In fact, the interoccupational minimum growth wage in Reunion was 2,211 francs in July.

A construction worker earned 2,206 francs in May. Now in the government, the minimum for employees was 4,506 francs in May, i.e., 2.3 times the interoccupational minimum growth wage for construction workers. As to social allocations, a SMICARD worker in Reunion received 692 francs in June for his family.

The allocation for government employees was 2,131 francs in May, or 3 times that of the SMICARD worker.

In France, the situation is as follows:

In June, the interoccupational minimum growth wage was 2,897.57. The minimum for a government employee in May was 3,082, or only 1.06 times the interoccupational minimum growth wage. Paul Verges said that development in Reunion is not possible without challenging these inequities. This must be done even if it is necessary to confront attitudes maintained too long.

For on the job market, 37,000 persons are unemployed, and 47,000 others of working age are also without employment. Farm day laborers, household help and employees in trade are working under difficult wage conditions. The planters, most of them small holders, have very low income. All of these inequities must be dealt with.

Youth--the Vanguard

For this reason, Paul Verges urges unity--a union of all leftist forces against the right wing, including the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the other leftist forces and organizations, and individuals.

The imminent invalidation of the election of Jean Fontaine in the second district should create the conditions for unity against the right wing. A future alliance of Daniel Cadet and Jean Fontaine must be prevented.

Our comrade went on to voice his confidence that the left wing has a majority in Reunion and that it can win power within less than 2 years. Major elections face us all--for the county councils, mayors' posts and regional councils. With proportional elections, our people have a chance to get rid of the right wing. Certain PS [Socialist Party] leaders must also abandon their alliance with the right wing.

Verges went on to denounce the proposed creation of two departments in Reunion. This contemptible political maneuver is basically directed against the Reunionese Communist Party.

Thus a stop must be put to these intrigues. Paul Verges urged young people not to wait, but to join in the struggle to combat the right wing and to exert an influence on the rightist tendencies of certain local socialist leaders.

The youth is the vanguard. The future belongs to it. As a result, it is the duty of young people to join in this struggle with the FJAR.

Verges concluded his speech by thanking all the participants and expressing satisfaction at the return of Father Reynolds, as a victory over arbitrary action.

Paul Verges then set off at the head of the parade of young people.

Speech by Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 12 Aug 81 p 6

[Text] To begin with, Comrade Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan described the framework within which the youth meeting took place. "Since 10 May, the left wing has been in power. A new situation has been born of this major victory to which we contributed. Two and a half months later, we deemed it desirable to examine the current situation with you."

He began by assessing the policy of the right wing, and then went on to clarify the position of the FJAR with regard to the government, and to express all of the hope which the young people of Reunion invest in this change.

Underdevelopment

The policy of the right wing, based on departmentalization, has led our country into general underdevelopment--economic, social and cultural.

In the economic sectors which should provide the most jobs, there is bankruptcy. In the primary sector (crop and livestock raising, fishing, forestry) the number of permanent jobs dropped from 43,509 in 1954 to 19,890 in 1978. And this figure has dropped still further since.

Jobless individuals have sought refuge in the secondary sector: industry, trade, businesses. But there too, after a rather prosperous beginning, came the waves of dismissals, and the closing of various plants and enterprises. Eight sugar mills have closed their doors during the reign of the right wing. In 1960 [as published], only 12 new jobs were created in the industry.

This economic balance sheet for the right wing shows that in only one sector has there been an advance. And that, moreover, was based mainly on money coming from abroad, that is to say from the people of France, and not on the real development of the country. We refer to the service, i.e., tertiary sector. Our comrade said: "Out of 100 francs spent by the state in Reunion in 1979,

--68 francs went to public services;

--24 francs went to social assistance; and

--barely 8 francs went to the two other sectors, although this is where the greatest difficulties lie. Thus our economy is out of balance. And this leads to a whole series of social problems: unemployment, poverty, crime, etc."

Right Wing Rejects the People

On the political and cultural levels, the secretary general of the FJAR said: "Throughout its reign, the right wing has been notable for its refusal to let the people of Reunion be themselves and direct their country. It denies the existence of a Reunionese people. It denies our personality, our culture, our language, our thinking, our history and our traditions. These are some of the aspects of colonialism. FR3, the administration, education and the electoral fraud have been the bulwarks of this policy....The strategy is clear--block change by any means."

He went on to demonstrate the need to change all this.

However, earlier he had reminded the young people of the meaning of the FJAR battle. He took this opportunity to review the past briefly.

A Just and Noble Goal

When our former comrades established the FJAR on 20 August 1967, and when later, on 2 April 1968, they gathered together 1,000 young people in the Bernica Ravine and made public a declaration, they invested their hopes and their lives in the service of the struggle of the people and the youth of Reunion. For them, autonomy was the synonym of liberty, of democracy, of progress, of happiness, of peace. It was necessary to put an end to colonialism and the right wing which adopted its policy. This just and noble goal led the youth of Reunion for 14 years in a vast upsurge for change.

The right wing has tried everything to reduce us to nothing. It even called for the dissolution of the FJAR. However, it failed.

But the most important action it undertook was to put it in the heads of people that any change meant independence and separation. This made it easier for it to obscure the real problems, to conceal its responsibility, and above all to frighten the people of Reunion. All this was done for the purpose of discrediting our slogan despite the just nature of its content.

A Serious Lag

In opposition to this, we have explained the profound meaning of our proposal in all our reports and meetings--a special statute adapted to the economic, social, cultural, geographic and political situation of our country. This statute should be the product of the citizens of Reunion themselves, and should not be imposed by Paris. In no way would it raise the issue of our role as a part of the French republic. Better than that, improved relations based on mutual confidence and solidarity of interests would allow the true development of Reunion.

And what is the issue today, 14 years later? Everyone is talking about development. We have lost 3 precious years....

Due to the stupidity of the right wing which systematically blocked discussion, the struggle for the renewal of our country will thus require much greater effort. The situation today is very serious. In this battle against the right wing and its supports, it is sad that the political personalities which claim to be leftist have allowed themselves to be influenced to the point of making this their battlehorse, sometimes with unbelievable virulence.

During this period, the situation has not improved.

And it is under these conditions that the triumph of the left comes.

Ary recalled the battle waged by the young people of the FJAR to defeat the right wing in the last elections. The young people put all of their strength and hope in the victory of the left, leading Ary Yee Chong to state:

"Our joy overflowed on the morning after 10 May. There were celebrations everywhere. And your presence here in this vast assembly of young people shows all those who oppose us, if any such demonstration is needed, what confidence you have in seeking the necessary change. We will bring it about together."

Good Faith

Following the applause which welcomed these words, the speaker clarified the position of the FJAR in the present situation. He did so in the following terms:

The left wing is in power in France. There is every indication that it will remain so for a long time. For 15 or 20 years? Perhaps for an entire generation. We will spend all of our youth under a leftist government.

Our children will live under a leftist government.

The place of those of us who voted for the left is in the presidential majority.

Currently, this government proposes dialogue and discussion with us. There is no reason at the outset for us to mistrust it. It is an unexpected opportunity which is offered to us. With your help we will do everything to ensure that the voice of the young people is heard in the decisions concerning our country.

The leftist government speaks the language of development, as we do. Individuals, socioprofessional forces and political organizations are also urging development.

Henceforth we say that there are no remaining obstacles for real discussions making it possible to define directions and provide the young people with work. And if good faith prevails on both sides, we will proceed sooner or later toward the achievement of our ideal.

Comrade Ary explained the reasons for this urgency: 10,000 young people will leave school in a few days, the economic and administrative structures set up by the right wing have not been altered, economic chaos continues, prices are rising, purchasing power is declining and worry is developing.

The young people applauded when he said: "In no way can the left wing be held to account for these difficulties."

Appeal to the Youth

The FJAR therefore demands complete information on the recent price increases and the establishment of strict control. Comrade Ary said: "The FJAR is prepared to participate in this price control."

At the end of his address he issued an appeal to young people to rally further in the FJAR and to redouble their efforts in the preparation for future activities: registration as voters, the TEMOIGNAGES festival in December, etc.

The FJAR also proposes to meet shortly with a number of individuals and authorities, including prefect Levallois.

5157
CSO: 4719/370

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO CUBA--Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe arrived yesterday in Havana on an official visit to Cuba, the PRENSA LATINA informed. The chief of state is accompanied by security director Rosario Amado Vaz and army technical advisor Jose Maria Aguas, as well as by a number of government officials. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 8]

CSO: 4742/21

MINISTER ACCUSED OF PREJUDICE AGAINST BLOC DIPLOMAS

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 70, Sep 81 p 8

[Text] On Monday, 27 July 1981, Alioune Diagne Mbor, Senegalese minister of public offices, work and employment, was the guest of the ORTS [Senegalese Radio and Television Office] on its "Dossiers in Hand" program. Listeners were able to judge the performance of the man responsible for supervision of the most vital sector of Senegal's economic and social life: the employment sector, whose crisis is steadily growing worse.

In his response to a question about the Senegalese trained in the major schools and universities of the Eastern countries, particularly the USSR, Diagne, thinking he would discredit training in those countries, revealed crass ignorance of the situation, ignorance that is inexcusable for a minister in charge of employment and therefore responsible, to a certain extent, for the policy of integrating young graduates into production.

We are not going to waste our time convincing Diagne of the carelessness, irresponsible and insulting nature of his remarks. Perhaps the minister of employment takes television viewers for dummies when he tries to make them believe that Senegalese students in Eastern countries spend most of their time learning the language of the host country (2 years), ideology (2 years) and that only then do they have 2 years of real training in a university discipline, consequently returning to Senegal without anything in their brains but Marxism-Leninism.

The Senegalese or other foreigners would truly have to be low to accept such a university program bordering on whimsy.

Whether it be at the Patrice Lumumba University, the Friendship of Peoples University, the Karl Marx University in Leipzig or any other major school in an Eastern country, education is as serious as in the Western countries. In order to have an idea of the value of training in countries in the East, Diagne would do well to question the organizations, administrations or establishments that use the capabilities of students trained in Moscow (Patrice Lumumba University or elsewhere) and in the Eastern countries. Despite certain absurd prejudices concerning them, prejudices that can only be explained by an elementary, idiotic anti Sovietism or anticommunism, to our knowledge, these individuals who once studied in the Eastern countries demonstrate obvious competence in their work and if it were not for the handicap resulting from the prejudices in question that have no basis,

they would have the same chances as their peers trained in the West of gaining access to the highest leadership and management posts.

Perhaps the day when people like Diagne are no longer in high spheres of government, arousing a shameful policy of discrimination toward young people trained in the countries of the East, then these young people will no longer experience certain difficulties in their professional careers.

The capricious views of Diagne, who, we hope, was not speaking on behalf of the Senegalese Government, demonstrate the mingling of a partisan political spirit in the evaluation of scientific training.

The question for us is to understand how a high official with such pedestrian reasoning can, we do not say help to resolve, but correctly pose the problem of employment in Senegal! How can such an official preside over the destiny of such a complex and vital sector as employment, whose supervision should logically be entrusted to a competent, lucid and intelligent official, not to an individual who is ignorant of even the overall factors that would make it possible to proceed to the first analyses concerning the sector in question?

We do not mean that Diagne does not know the overall employment statistics in Senegal or that he has mastered them. Viewers of the famous Monday he spent on the ORTS and the Senegalese Government were able to see themselves and decide whether or not the national employment (and unemployment) sector is in danger with the "brain" that now heads it.

Students Trained in USSR

By way of information, we are giving above [not reproduced], as an example, the content of the university program in economics at the Friendship of Peoples University in Moscow. The subjects indicated constitute the program for a preparatory period during which one studies the Russian language and 4 years of university studies. This program could be appreciated by comparing programs at the University of Dakar and in Western schools, which seem to be the only ones valid for the Senegalese minister of public offices, work and employment.

11,464
CSO: 4719/8

REASONS FOR VALDIODIO'S RESIGNATION FROM MDP NOTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 70, Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] No Senegalese political leader has ever suffered such a resounding slap in the face as the one Mamadou Dia, former prime minister, now out of work, and founder of the MDP (Democratic People's Movement for Self-Management Socialism) recently endured: Nine high-level officials in his party, including his own deputy and former comrade in prison, Valdiodio Ndiaye, handed in their resignations and all on the same day.

It was the first time in the political history of Senegal that an eminent leader had ever had to face such mortification. It was undoubtedly because Mamadou Dia is the uncontested holder of the monopoly over the exclusives and big "firsts" in our country:

He was the first head of the Senegalese Government to fire over 60 percent of the civil servants, for striking.

He was the main protagonist in the outlawing of the Senegalese communist movement in 1961 and today, 20 years later, he is the main and unconditional ally of the revisionist fringe of that same movement, controlled and manipulated by Soviet social imperialism.

Our territorial Mamadou Dia does not have exclusive rights over only three things. There are other tricks in his bag and the Senegalese people will not take long to appreciate their succulence and originality.

The simultaneous and individual resignation of nine of his principal aides is but a taste of the spectacle which the Great Magician, a renowned political sleight-of-hand artist straight out of the spiritual depths of Kedougou, is planning to stage on the national scene. Why not?

Did Senghor not invent the concept of negritude [blackness]?

Was he not the first black chief of state to give up the "delights" of power?

It is therefore legitimate that Dia should decide to show us what he is made of.

Film of Resignation

It should be pointed out at the outset that a conflict had been growing within the MDP from the very time of its formation, a conflict that mainly pitted Mamadou Dia against his first deputy, lawyer Valdiodio Ndiaye, who had been conspicuous by his absence from the political scene since his release in 1974.

"Valy," as he is called in his native base of Sine-Saloum, is first of all a man of principle. He does not play games with his conscience and one must do him the justice of mentioning his loyalty to his options, his attachment to his ideological convictions and the greatness with which he has always transcended personal quarrels and petty debates.

In addition, Valy has always refused to be anybody's flunkey.

It was therefore easy to predict that sooner or later, such a man would move away from the movement headed by Mamadou Dia because for Dia, not only do principles have no value, but also and above all, the questioning of his ideas by his peers is simply inadmissible.

And Dia has too many ideas, preposterous sometimes, infantile at others, and generally bizarre.

LE POLITICIEN prints here as an exclusive one of the bright ideas of the head of the MDP, which was at the root of the resignation of Valy and eight other equally influential members of the party's leadership.

But first of all, it should be recalled that from the very beginning, Valy was hostile, to the great disappointment of Mamadou Dia, to the participation of the MDP in the 1983 legislative elections. He thought it was ridiculous for a self-respecting party to try to take power after only 2 years of existence.

He supported abstention, lacking a tactical alliance with the Socialist Party, from which the MDP emanated.

But Dia, hearing only his own counsel, remains convinced that at the end of the 1983 election, the Senegalese people will sweep him into the presidency.

In short, every person is free -- following the example of Laye Scienzeco -- to harbor his own illusions. That is human. And Valy, given the stubbornness of the leader, finally threw up his hands, awaiting the verdict of history.

Things remained there until the Senegalese Government, in order to face the greatest challenge put before our country, decided to intervene in Gambia...in order to restore order and the legal government.

That is when Dia saw red. Without consulting any member of his party -- contrary to what he claims -- he went to the Palace of the Republic, to yell at Abdou Diouf.

The president of the republic was in a meeting of the High Defense Council. Dia was not on the schedule, but he stood up and demanded to be seen immediately. Out of respect and courtesy, Abdou had to suspend the meeting to receive the illustrious patriarch.

Abdou: "But Old Man, is it so urgent that you cannot wait until tomorrow? I would gladly meet with you in the morning."

Dia: "There is no old man or son here. I am a citizen and I do not agree."

Abdou: "But Old Man...."

Dia: "Stop that. You have no right to send our children to Gambia. The people (whom I embody) do not agree. I will give you 24 hours to get your troops out of Gambian territory. Otherwise, you will see! So there!"

It was a very brief meeting and Dia, out of his head, left, slamming the door behind him. He was proud of his boldness and happy with his temerity.

That same day, he wrote an incendiary bulletin all by himself, denouncing "the Senegalese aggression" and demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of our troops from Gambian territory.

That was the last straw, for Valy did not like the fact that Dia should act in such a cavalier fashion, even if he were Prime Minister Mawdo.

After vehement protests, he finally submitted his resignation, setting off the chain reaction. But Dia is not a man to let himself be undone by the resignation of nine of his close aides. His sole objective is 1983.

Backed by the support of the revisionists and adventurers of every stripe, he already harbors the hope of finding himself soon at the palace on Avenue Roume.

Good luck, Old Man!

11,464
CSO: 4719/8

BRIEFS

ANDE SOPI CONTINUING PUBLICATION--In the No 68 edition of LE POLITICIEN, we announced the approaching end of publication of the newspaper ANDE SOPI, headed by Mamadou Dia, former president of the Council, and his Marxist friends, Magatte Thiam and Samba Dioulde Thiam. This seemed to us to be inevitable after the establishment of DAAN DOOLE, central organ of the PIT [Independence and Labor Party], to which Magatte Thiam and Samba Dioulde Thiam belonged, and the future publication of the newspaper YAAKAR of the Democratic People's Movement (MDP) of Dia. The latter denies this, stating that the existence of central organs of the PIT and the MDP does not bring into question the platform of alliance around which he and his two friends decided to work in putting out ANDE SOPI. This monthly "remains the organ of patriotic unity." ANDE SOPI therefore lives. [Text] [Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 70, Sep 81 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4719/8

INTERREGIONAL TRADE COOPERATION SUPPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The initiative taken by the Nigerian Export Promotion Council has all the blessings of member-states of ECOWAS. The idea is to expose the Nigerial Market--or particularly the Made in Nigeria products to West African States.

This initiative has been taken by Nigeria which is the largest and richest in the sub-region to implement the spirit of Ecowas into practical terms, interregional trade.

The mission presently in this country is an eye-opener to other member states of the ECOWAS and this business of exposing what can be manufactured in one member state to the other, should be followed up very seriously.

We see few important issues which should be examined carefully side by side with such expositions. The matter of foreign exchange, transportation and mainly the quality of the goods manufactured in this particular region for interregional trade.

In most parts of the West African region, foreign exchange problem is killing their economy and for now due to world recession, no way has yet been found to ease the situation.

Transportation system has created problems in the region. It is easier to import from and export to Europe goods rather than trade within states in this sub-region. It is easier to travel to and from Europe or any other part of the world than within the sub-region.

The question of quality of the products is the main factor. Africa is in a rush for development, it cannot afford to accept second hand products or manufactured products which are not up to any standard.

Of late most goods produced in the sub-region are far below any standard.

Developed countries now seem to bundle their inferior technology to this part of the world only to satisfy the immediate needs of our peoples.

Even some of the goods which they export to us are of inferior quality--goods which are not even sold in their markets.

So if nations in the sub-region are prepared to venture into interregional trade, they should endeavour to certify that they have the best imported technology and know-how to meet the hard demands of our peoples.

As Africans we will always appreciate and be proud of any "made in Africa products" of high quality.

Nigeria Export promotion Council has set the pace. What this sub-region needs and most urgently is the total unequivocal cooperation of member states of ECOWAS to standardise their products which will compete with made in any where in the world [sic].

We wish the Nigerian Export Promotion Council well.

CSO: 4700/126

RELATIONS WITH CHINA PRAISED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Chinese Ambassador, Mr Tian Ping has said that the diplomatic relations established between China and Sierra Leone during the last ten years has been developed and consolidated.

Speaking at a reception to mark the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China Mr Tian said that China has pursued an independent socialist foreign policy, upheld the five principles of: peaceful co-existence, and established diplomatic relations with 124 countries.

China, he said, also had promoted trade, economic and cultural exchanges with a number of other countries.

The Ambassador said that China strongly condemned the policy of apartheid pursued by the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. Mr Tian said that his Government would continue to implement the foreign policy set up by the late Chairman Mao Tse Tong and Premier Chou Enlai.

He pledged Chinese support to Third World Countries, as China belonged to the Third World.

He said his country has made great success in its socialist construction by setting up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial base and an economic system that has remarkably improved the livelihood of Chinese.

In a toast to the government, the Ambassador said that the Chinese government and people commended the achievements that the Sierra Leone Government and people have made under the leadership of President Siaka Stevens in safeguarding national independence.

He paid tribute to Dr Stevens invaluable contribution to the justice cause of the African people and the defence of world peace.

In reply, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Sahr Fellie-Faboe, said that during these ten years of diplomatic relations, Sierra Leone had received a physical and tremendous change in her development programme.

Sierre Leoneans, he said, have the greatest respect for the Chinese and would always remain grateful.

Mr Fellie-Faboe said that inspite of distance, the Chinese were always determined to give their moral support in the struggle of Africans particularly to the policies of the OAU and the UN against apartheid.

The Acting Minister said that China with her modern industrial and military technology, had become one of the greatest nations.

On behalf of President Stevens, the Government and people of Sierra Leone, he wished the Chinese success in their endeavour for world peace.

CSO: 4700/126

SHIPMENT OF RICE FROM JAPAN EXPECTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Japan is to supply Sierra Leone 2,000 tons of rice under an aid agreement signed in Freetown at the weekend.

The 1,169,000 dollar grant also cover freight from Japan. The acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Sahr Randolf Fillie-Faboe, signed on behalf of the government and the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, M. Hiroski Funakoshi, on behalf of his government.

Mr Fillie-Faboe expressed profound gratitude for the interest shown by the Japanese government in the affairs of this country.

He also mentioned Japanese Scholarship Award for Sierra Leoneans to train in various fields in Japan.

The Acting Minister wished Japan every success in its industrial developmental efforts. He was confident that the friendly relations already existing between the two countries would be further strengthened and at the same time Japan would contribute to the social and economic development of Sierra Leone.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires Mr Funakoshi expressed pleasure in signing the agreement and registered his government support for further developmental assistance to Sierra Leone.

The ceremony was witnessed by the Deputy Managing Director Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, Mr Y. T. Sesay and Mr J. A. M. King of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

CSO: 4700/126

SWEDEN AIDS RURAL TRAINING PROJECT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Sweden has pledged 292,500 U.S. dollars towards a rural agricultural training scheme for women.

The scheme will provide facilities for the design, development and testing of appropriate agricultural tools for women and training in simple soil conversation methods.

An additional 742,000 dollars is required to finance the scheme to last three years.

The scheme will also provide a revolving fund to co-operatives to buy tools and other agricultural inputs.

An Identification Mission led by Professor Constantine Safilio from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has had discussions with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Dr A. Joe Jackson on their preliminary findings.

The Minister said that the Mission was an outcome of the world conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which called for special attention to be given to women as a group.

Dr Joe Jackson said that women could serve as a vital link in the transfer of technology.

The scheme, he said, would have an impact on rural development as the functional literacy level of women would be increased.

The Minister thanked the FAO for its continued goodwill to Sierra Leone.

The mission includes Dr Tommy of Njala University College and Mr Lovel Thomas of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

CSO: 4700/126

PROGRESS OF MANO RIVER UNION PRAISED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The admission of Guinea into the Mano River Union has been described as one of the most significant developments in inter-governmental co-operation in West Africa since the economic union was formed in 1973.

The Secretariat in a statement marking the Union's eighth anniversay, outlines some of its achievements:--

--The abolition of tariff on goods produced in member countries under the Customs Union. This will enable all manufactured goods to enter member states without import duties and other charges.

Completion of feasibility studies for the Mano River Basin Development Project.

--Studies on Adaptive Research and increase in protein intake.

--Establishment of an Industrial Development Unit financed by the EEC.

--Establishment of a Union Forestry Training Institute at Bomi Hills in Liberia.

--Establishment of the Telecommunications Postal Training Institute.

The statement declared that the Union was committed to serve its people and improve the quality of life through its socio-economic projects.

Meanwhile the Liberian Ambassador in Sierra Leone, Mr Joseph Morris has spoken of the importance of regional co-operation within the Mano River Union.

Addressing a new group of students of the Mano River Union Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute during a courtesy call at the weekend, the Ambassador said that by enrolling in the Institute, the students were contributing towards the cooperation that already existed among members countries of the Union.

The Vice Principal of the Institute, Mr William Dennies who introduced the students to the Ambassador said the Institute would do its best to make the students efficient and productive.

A Post Master Training Course and an International and Local Post Office Accounts course are being run concurrently at the Institute which is located in Freetown. Both courses will last for three months.

This group of trainees which comprises nine Liberians and ten Sierra Leoneans is the eleventh since the training programme started in 1978.

CSO: 4700/216

BRIEFS

DICORWAF AID--The West African Diamond Corporation (DICORWAF) Sierra Leone, will continue to give money and other inputs to education, agriculture, self-help projects and the Cheshire Home, Mr Bankole Timothy, DICORWAF's Director and Public Relations Adviser on African Affairs, said yesterday. This policy, Mr Timothy said, will continue in spite of the slump in world market price for diamonds because of the current world recession. He said there were hopes that prices will pick up and there was therefore no cause for alarm. Mr Timothy who was speaking during a courtesy call on First Vice-President Mr S. I. Koroma said his company was satisfied that it has maintained its agreement with government. Mr Timothy is on a visit to brief the government on the diamond industry. The First Vice-President paid tribute to the Central Selling Organisations (CSO) which markets Sierra Leone's diamonds for maintaining stabilised prices in spite of poor markets. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

OVERSEAS JOURNALISTS--A group of journalists from travel magazines in France and West Germany are on a five-day visit to gather material on Sierra Leone's tourist potentials. They will visit the Peninsula and mountain villages, make an aerial flight of Freetown and discuss with officials of the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs. The tour has been jointly organised by the Ministry, the French airline UTA, the Dutch airline KLM, Kontiki and Yazbeck Travel Agencies, the Mammy Yoko, Bintumani, Cape Sierra and Brookfields Hotels; to promote tourism. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 81 p 8]

STORAGE FACILITIES--The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board SLPMB will extend its storage capacity in all the four regions in the country where the Board operated. This is contained in the 1979/80 annual report of the Board. According to the report, the SLPMB plan entails the construction of stores of a capacity of 20,000 tons at Kissy, 10,000 tons at the P. K. Oil Mill and 7,000 tons at Fackih, all in the Western Area. Additional storage facilities of 5,000 tons is planned for Bo where the Board intends to establish a new buying centre and 5,000 tons in Pendembu. Also in the top plans of the SLPMB is the construction of a new office complex in the city. According to the report, the construction is expected to begin in 1983. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4700/126

TOGOLESE IN EXILE REPORT FORCED MIGRATION

Villages Razed

NC251220 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP)--A Togolese opposition movement-in-exile asserted today that soldiers had razed villages, killed livestock and beaten peasants to clear them off land earmarked for the extension of a national park in the West African state.

The Togolese Democratic Movement charged in a statement here that the Lome government had recently ordered the evacuation of an entire area adjacent to the Keran reserve, in northern Togo.

In a "commando operation led by a high-ranking officer, all the villages were destroyed (and) recalcitrant farmers were brutalized by police and soldiers and saw their fields and cattle destroyed."

The statement said some villagers fled into neighboring Ghana and others to Mango, in Togo, where they remained homeless and were being fed by local authorities.

The opposition group also said that 60 soldiers were posted around the seized land with orders to shoot on sight if anyone tried to re-enter it.

Government Denies Charges

AB252115 Paris AFP in French 1812 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Lome, 25 Sep (AFP)--The development of the Keran game reserve in north Togo has never led to the harassment of the people in this region, authoritative sources pointed out Friday in Lome.

The allegation of the Togolese Movement for Democracy (MTD, an opposition movement in exile) that Togolese soldiers have asked people to evacuate the region and have destroyed it is unfounded, the same sources added.

The decision to create the Keran reserve was made many years ago and the Togolese Government issued a decree in 1969 providing for its development while new

measures were taken in 1977, it is noted. During that period, the inhabitants of the region were gradually evacuated.

It was when it was discovered last May that a network of poachers killed as many as 80 animals every night that the police evacuated the people who had slipped into the Loti Valley, a small river across the Keran, under the cover of engaging in fishing.

CSO: 4700/124

MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS, RAN

AB291221 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, yesterday presided over an extraordinary cabinet meeting which was mainly devoted to the ways and means of implementing the Ouagadougou-Tambao-(Tinrasan) railroad project. As everyone knows, this project is one of the priority projects the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN] intends to realize at all costs. Concerning the deliberations of this extraordinary cabinet meeting, the office of the secretary of state at the presidency in charge of information has issued the following communique. It is read by Simon Ilboudou.

[Begin recording] The cabinet held an extraordinary session at 0900 on Monday, 28 September 1981 under the chairmanship of the head of state and chairman of the CMRPN, Col Saye Zerbo. Of all the points on the agenda, the only one discussed was that of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Urbanism relating to the choosing of the successful tenderers for the contracts of construction of the Ouagadougou-Kaya Railroad. According to the dossier submitted by the ministry, a commission met on 16 September 1981 to examine the tenders of the various enterprises. [End recording]

Concerning this railroad project which is expected to be launched within a few days, the minister of public works, transport and urbanism, Capt Gaston Kani Gnoumou, yesterday made a report to the press. With the minister at this press conference were his permanent undersecretary, Mr Franka Kini, and the ministry's permanent secretary, Mr Walla Kousenou. Following are the proceedings at this press conference:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, on behalf of all my colleagues from the various press organs represented here, I wish to thank you for agreeing to receive us in order to give us some explanations about certain projects concerning your department. It seems that the extraordinary cabinet meeting held today was devoted to the problem of the Tambao railroad project. My first question is this: What is the exact situation?

[Answer] The Tambao project formerly comprised the Tambao railroad project, the Tambao mines, the clinker crushing plant and the (Dinrasan) Dam. Our partners for the railroad project were France, West Germany, Japan and some other countries. It was formerly planned that the Tambao mines would bear the cost of the railroad

project and this was the main reason for its failure. In 1977, the government was compelled to relaunch the Tambao project with the help of other partners. Despite this, the project again failed.

In view of the importance of these projects for all the Upper Voltan people--not only economically but also for other reasons--the CMRPN Government decided that we should urgently implement the Tambao projects. It was therefore necessary to adopt a new philosophy and we thought that it was necessary to separate the Ouagadougou-Kaya-Dori-Tambao railroad project from the Tambao manganese mining project. In July this year, consultations were held concerning the start of the Ouagadougou-Kaya section of the railroad. I must add that the division of the railroad into many sections forms part of our philosophy: the division of the project into sections will facilitate for us the search for the sources of finance. The tenders have been studied; recommendations have been made in accordance with the regulations and the government today made a decision concerning these recommendations. I can tell you that the railroad project, particularly the Ouagadougou-Kaya section, will be launched on 1 October.

[Question] My question is this: In view of the numerous (?problems) affecting it, do you think we can really construct this road up to Kaya?

[Answer] Sincerely, I think that we can. This is because the study of the tenders indicates that the total funds needed for the construction of the Ouagadougou-Kaya section amount to 6 billion CFA francs. During their meeting with the planning minister, this amount was promised as a contribution by local financial sources. In any case, I am sincerely optimistic concerning the successful completion of this section.

[Question] We know that the conditions have now been fulfilled for the launching of the Ouagadougou-Kaya railroad project. But when will the road reach the town of Kaya?

[Answer] The entire project must be coordinated, but I think the Ouagadougou-Kaya railraod section will not take more than 15 months.

[Question] Mr Minister, there have been persistent rumors that all is not well at the RAN [the railroad company jointly owned by Upper Volta and Ivory Coast]. And it seems that the Tambao project is responsible for the atmosphere now prevailing at the RAN. It is even being rumored that the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta may separate. If this ever happens, one wonders whether the Tambao project will not be compromised.

[Answer] Yes, there have been persistent rumors from Abidjan tending to make us believe that the Ivory Coast plans to take measures to divide the railroad network into two national Ivorian and Upper Voltan networks whose operation could be ensured through negotiations as it is done elsewhere. As far as we are concerned, we are surprised by this rumor. As you know, the head of state was in Yamoussoukro on 15 September and no communique was issued concerning a possible abrogation of the railroad accord. Besides, when replying to questions by newsmen at the airport, the head of state explained that during the discussions, the two heads of

state [Ivorian and Upper Voltan] decided to set up a study commission in order to find ways and means of ensuring maximum profits for the RAN. As the transport minister of the CMRPN Government, I have not received any instruction connected with the division of the network. We are therefore very much surprised. But these rumors are becoming increasingly persistent and precise. The Upper Voltan authorities have taken measures to ask the brotherly state of Ivory Coast for explanations about this affair.

Meanwhile, we believe that the RAN continues to be operated in conformity with the 1960 accord. However, the Upper Voltan authorities would be ready if our Ivorian brothers find it necessary and profitable to divide the network into two. This is all I can tell you. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/95

TEN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE SIGNED

AB301607 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Communique issued in Ouagadougou on 30 September on the meeting between Upper Volta Foreign Minister Col Felix Tientaraboum and Gabriel (Masa), head of the French cooperation mission--read by Louis-Dominique Ouedraogo, director of Bilateral Cooperation for Upper Volta]

[Text] On 30 September 1981, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Col Felix Tientaraboum, and the head of the French cooperation mission, Gabriel (Masa), signed in the minister's office 10 financial agreements providing for a French Government grant of 1,974,500,000 CFA francs to Upper Volta within the framework of the Aid and Cooperation Fund. The money will be used for the realization of the following projects:

Agreement No 180 for the program of renovation of the Saria and (Tarakoba) agricultural research stations: 50 million francs.

Agreement No 181 concerning the feasibility studies on the project of construction of a (?bridge) at the Sourou junction of the Black Volta: 60 million francs.

Agreement No 182 concerning the 10th phase of the Volta valley's development project: 420 million francs.

Agreement no 183 on the creation of a bureau of statistics and documentation at the Department of Animal Husbandry and meat industries: 35 million.

Agreement No 184 concerning the third phase of the program of equipment supply to the Department of Public Works: 230 million francs.

Agreement No 235 on feasibility studies of the project of the Bobo Dioulasso-Dedougou Road: 225 million francs.

Agreement No 236 on the second phase of the program of equipment supply to the Bobo Dioulasso radio station and the installation of transmitters at (Antibe): 235 million francs.

Agreement No 302 on the construction of an institute of technology and a higher school of economic sciences and commercial studies at the University of

Ouagadougou: 344.5 million francs. Of this amount, 150 million francs will be used for the Institute of Technology, 120 million francs for the higher school of economic sciences and commercial studies, 35 million francs for equipment and 39.5 million francs for various works.

Agreement No 301 concerning the program of extension and equipment of the Bobo Dioulasso research laboratories: 50 million francs.

Agreement No 300 concerning the 1981-82 phase of the village water supply project in the Sahelian zone: 325 million francs.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was accompanied by Ambassador Michel Compaore, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Ambassador Louis-Dominique Ouedraogo, director of Bilateral Cooperation. The head of the French cooperation mission was accompanied by the mission's adviser, Mr (Declan).

CSO: 4719/95 END

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED

27 Oct 1981

DD